Geo. M. Westen, Editor. The publication office of the Nation torn is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shep-herd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Thursday, November 21, 1861.

se Reading fairer on every page. 58

To Correspondents .- No attention will b paid to anonymous communications.

COTTON.

We print on the outside several recent notice in respect to the rapid expansion of the cotto cultivation in India.

No error is more egregious, or indeed so en tirely destitute of even plausibility, as the supposition that England will take the burdens and risks of war, for the sake of getting cotton from America. As a matter of choice, she would prefer to-day that America should never produce another bale of cotton, and the longer the cotton crop of America is sealed up, the better she likes it. We speak of course, of the controlling sentiment of the English states men, merchants, munufacturers and people. What they have desired for years, is to have a. Independent supply of cotton from their own colonies, which has been thus far prevented by the competition of American planters. and they will cheerfully submit to the inconvenience of temporary high prices, while the chief source of supply is being shifted from one part of the world to another. This transition period involves losses to individuals and classes, and it is the clamor of these individusis and classes in respect to the blookade of American cotton, which deceives those who judge superficially, as to what the real wishes of the English nation are. A recent number of the London Times observes :

of the London Times observes:

"Our readers can be at no loss to remember the main difficulty which has hitherto prevented any extensive cultivation of cotton elsewhere than in America. The Americans had got possession of the market, and retained their monopoly by the punctuality and excellence of their supplies. No cotton could heat American cotton when American cotton was to be had. Other descriptions could only costend for the margin or surplus of the cust-m which the favorite article might leave. Even now if the crop of the Southern States could be liberated, it would, as far as it went, drive all other cotton out of the market. Consequently, there was no certainty of demand or price in Indian or other foreign cotton while this state of things lasted; and, if there had been no changes in America, things might have lasted so along time. Now, however, there is a sudden opening. American cotton is actually one of the field for the moment, and there is no saying how long it may continue so. Competition is free to all, and there will be room during this unexpected opportunity for the improvement of the article up to the requisite standard. When America appears in the market again, India ought to be her match; and, if this can be accomplished, England will be relieved from any risk of another cotton drought, while India will be enriched by a trade of many millions a year."

The Times sometimes writes in a different strain, but it is in the views extracted above, that it expresses the opinions entertained in England for thirty years past, and which that proverbially tenacious people are not at all likely to give up in a day, and merely because the stoppage of the American supply of cotton causes the price of the article to rise for s single year, or for two years. The English are as stordy and as dogged in their commar cial policy, as they are in their wars. They are not blown about by every wind of doctrine. To get cotton from India has been their hobby for a gen-ration, and the last thing which an Englishman gives up, is his hobby While the Southern planters have been delud ing themselves with the idea, that their cotton was essential to England, the truth really is. of American cotton, and instead of desiring to put an end to it, only wish that it may be per-

The actual difficulty we have to encounter is not that of maintaining our blockade, but of meeting the competition in the business of cotton raising, which our civil war has stimulated in all quarters of the globe. And the competition without introducing into our cotton cultivation, the chespness and efficiency of free labor. It is in that way, and in that way only, that we can recover our ancient supremacy in that branch of national industry.

BOOK NOTICE. - We have received from Joseph Shillington, corner Four-and-a-half street and Penn-yivania avenue, a copy of "The Lamplighter's Story." by Charles Dickens, We extract the following notice of the work from the Philadelphia Press :

"A few months ago, five thousand dollars were paid Dickens for the exclusive privilege to republish "Great Expectations," and not long before the same saim was given to him for a short story, called "Hunted Down," (his only critical contribution to any American periodical,) which appeared in the New York Ledger. Then T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, who have republished Diskens in a variety of dittens have now rendered the series complete. Then T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, who have republished Diskens in a variety of editions, have now rendered the series complete by collecting a number of their author's atories, commencing with that quaint anecdote, 'The Lamplighter's Story,' adding in 'Hunted Down,' (which cost five thousand dollars,) as well as others, and concluding with 'The Haunted House,' a curious collection of ghost stories never before put into a volume. Three editions of this work are published to-day: one in 12mo. or duodecimo shape, the ether two in 8vo., or octavo form. The book, which is well printed and illustrated, is capital reading. No write tells a short story half so well as Dickens. There will be as great demand for 'The Lumplighter's Story,' as there has been for 'Great Expectations,' if which Peterson has sold over 20,000 copies. 'Hunted Down' alone is worth the price of the whole book. The illustrated 12mo. edition of Dickens, rendered complete by the present edition, now consists of therty one volumes. Each of these contains as much reading matter as three volumes as published in England, and at one-sixth of the English price. A vast quantity for one man to have written in twenty-six years. He will not be fifty years old until next February.''

Published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadel. phia, Pa.

Governor BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, in a general order just issued, congratulates the soldiers from that State who went with the naval expedition, for having been the first to land opon the traitorous soil of South Carolina.

THE REVIEW YESTERDAY.

70,000 Troops Pass in Review. Immense Concourse of People Present. SCENES, INCIDENTS, de., de., de.

YESTKRDAY

Was a day that will long be remembered by housands of people, as one of the mo-t event ful of their lives. Never before, in this country has there been assembled together such an im mense body of armed men, as were reviewed yesterday, on the "sacred soil " of Virginia.

AT AN MARLT HOUR In the moraing, every avenue leading to th several bridges, crossing the Potomac, was crowded with vehicles of every description ontaining persons on their way to the review and thousands of people on foot, to whom jaunt of seven or eight miles and back, seemed from their eagerness and hurry, an every day occurrence, pressed on with light step and cheerful countenances in the direction of Munon's Hill. The scene at the

was exciting and amusing in the extreme From eight until eleven o'clock the immens cavalcade of horses and carriages, ladies and zentlemen on horseback, and persons on foot, continued to pour, in one continuous stream from the Washington to the Virginia side of the Potomac, over this principal avenue of connecion between the two shores. Large numbers of persons who were on foot were unable to cross the Long Bridge at all, owing to its crowded condition; and the danger to be incurred in its passage deterred many with weak nerves from even attempting it. Numbers were thus unwillingly compelled to turn back without even the entisfaction of setting foot upon the soil of the Old Dominion-to many, an object, perhaps, of more curiosity and con

sequence than witnessing the review itself. Few persons were allowed to cross the Long Bridge at the same time, lest some accident might befal them or the bridge, and severa bundred persons, after waiting for two or three hours for an opportunity to cross, reluctantly surned away, and returned to town; other made their way to the Georgetown ferry, or to the Chain Bridge, but in both places they found an anxious crowd, and the same vexatious

PARCE UN PRICES ASKED FOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

The day furnished a rich barvest for livery stable keepers and backmen; and almost fabuous rates were asked, and willingly paid for horse-flesh. Although omnibuses were run between Washington and the review ground. conveyances, from hacks down to furniture cars, were in greater demand than ever before and Washington was completely drained of backs, and of almost every machine running on

On the road leading to the review were ob jects of great interest and curiosity to the naming crowd, and the sentinels were much annoyed by their questions, although they usually assumed the same shape : for instance · How many guns in this fort ?" " How far will they shoot?" "Are they rife or smoothbore ?" One of the sentinels at Fort Runyon, who was something of a wag, satisfied and amused the crowd by his laconic replies. When his audience b-came large, he answered them all at once, in this manner: "Fifty guns-Riff d Columbiads -carry three miles;" and then, coming to a right about, marched to the other end of his beat, where he gave the same

ARRIVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN AND STAFF. Gen. McClellan and staff, accompanied by the President and Secretaries Cameron and Seward on horseback, did not reach the ground until half-past twelve o'clock, followed by sev that the English are rejoicing at the blockade eral regiments of cavalry, together with mount ed brass band. The immense throng cheered as he passed along. The location of the review ground was between Muuson's Hill and Baily's Cross Roads, in the large open fields. The divisions reviewed were those of Gens. McCall, McDowell, Heintzleman, Fitz John Porter, Franklin, Blenker and Smith, comprising nine ty regiments of infantry, twenty batteries o artillery, numbering over one hundred pieces. and nine regiments of cavalry, forming an ag gregate of about 70,000 troops.

BALL'S CROSS BOADS.

This locality, which has played such a con spicuous part in the Virginia tragedy, seemed to possess much interest to the vast throng, and hundreds lingered about the neighborhood, of which they had heard so much, and before they left it procured some souvenir from the trees or soil. MUNSON'S HILL-REBEL FORTIFICATIONS

From the summit of this hill, there is a marnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country-Washington City looms up grandly, on one side, while the view in another direction, were it not for a solitary hill, would extend to the far-famed Manassas. Upon this hill, too the rebels crected their earth works, and from which floated their emblem of rebellion. This therefore, was a locality of great interest, and it was literally covered with people, busily engaged in inspecting the rebel fortifications.

War, in its march of desolation, has laid its hand so heavily upon Lewinsville, that in its present ruined aspect, it foreibly brought to my mind the picture of Goldsmith's " Described Village." The tavern and store, being owned by rebels, are vacated and closed. The old tavern sign is down, and leans against the front of the store, in sorry companionship. Private realdences are also vacated, as are the Presbyt-rian church and the adjoining parsonage. The preacher is supposed to be preaching secession sermons to a congregation in affinity therewish. Two Union trustees are all the representatives of the church now in that vicinity. Another Union trustee is a prisoner in Richmond. The village was evidently a very clean, next, pleasant place, wearing the aspect of comfort so characteristic of New England villages.

FROM MISSOURI. St. Louis, November 19, 1861.—General Hun-ter has relinquished, and General Halleck as-sumed command of this department.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival at Pordand of the Norwe gian, we have one day later from Europe We subjoin the most interesting items of news

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO. Paris papers give particulars of the late Convention. The Pairie says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the aircright of the forces to be

to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each Power in Mexico. Spain, therefore, claims precedence.

The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join, and it will be left optional with them to send such a number of ships and troops as is deemed advisable.

The Debats says the Powers are, at the common ment, to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake, not to occupy permanently any part of her territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choosits own form of government. England gavup the conditions which she wished inserted in the treaty, viz., that the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any prince of their reigning families. If the monarchical form prevails, the Powers pledge themselves not to use intervention to the profit of any prince in particular.

The Patris says the contingent of France will number 3,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Daily Actor commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the

North the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than in any year since 1846. The Times has an editorial on the ill-feeling of the North toward England, and argues upon its groundlessness. It says it shall neverthe-less continue to express its conviction, that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines, its re-construction on the old basis is impossible.

The Government had ordered a large ship-ment of ball cartridges to Canada, but the order for the shipment of Armstrong guns had be n countermanded.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. The Emperor of Austria had addressed ac autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty in the Hungarian municipalities menaced the public order in such a dangerous manner, that the public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such exercise; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner ap-pears impracticable, until order is re-estab-lished at the arising authorities in the dipears impracticable, until order is re-established, all the existing authorities in the districts and communes are abolished, and the Chancellor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of the public affairs suffers no interruption All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribu public safety shall be tried by military tribu-nals. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the earnest wish for the re-establishment of public order, and the future maintenance of the concessions he has granted Hungary. Monsieur Tolours has been appointed Minis-ister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

of Italy.

GENERAL PATTERSON.-In reference to General Patterson's recent defence of himself, (published elsewhere in this paper,) the New York World of Wednesday observes:

World of Wednesday observes:

"Whatever estimate may be put by military men upon General Patterson's defence of his campaign on the upper Potomac, to which has hitherto been attributed no small responsibility for our defeat at Manassas, all will commend his silence hitherto. He has waited patiently and patriotically, bearing a load of blame and indignation without remonstrance, until its transfer to other shoulders could work no ill to the general cause. When thus left free by the change in the chief command of our armies, self-defence was his right. Similar reasons to those which kept General Patterson silent so long enjoin silence upon the journalist now—justice being done to General Patterson by giving him the hearing which he claims. Nothing can be gained by looking anxiously to see where the responsibility, removed from his shoulders, at last falls. If old age had benumbed faculties whose youthful and whose manly vigor were all faithfully spent in the service of the country, or if traitorous and unsuspected subordinates near the person of an old man bedeviled his work, let it pass. History will have nothing to erase in her finished record of his service and his honors; and Patterson, too, may be sure of her applause for waiting till the good cause could not suffer harm ere proving that America has had no Grouchy."

We have italicized the words having refer-

We have italicized the words having refer ence to General Scott, and propose to make two observations upon them.

We concur fully in the suggestion, that Ger eral Scott's short comings in this war should not detract from the fame fairly belonging to him, or diminish the measure of gratitude due to him from a country which he served so long and so faithfully. Nothing is so easy as to persuade an old man that his capacity and efficien ov are as great as they ever were. Thoroughly impressed from the first, that Gen. Scott was in competent to deal militarily with this rebellion and incessant as we were in protesting against his actual management, we ceased to criticise from the day when he was practically superseded in the command by the disaster at Bull Run, and when the moment of his formal retirement came, we joined in doing honor to his illustri-

The New York World should either have named the "suspected and traitorous subordinates" of General Scott, or should not have indulged in that sort of insinuation at all. W. must believe it to be without foundation, until some specifications and proofs of it have been

SENATOR MASON. - The Boston Journal, in noticing the arrival of Mesers. Slidell and Mason at Fort Warren, says:

It will be remembered that when the Union Committee from Boston visited Washington last January, Mr. Mason, in reply to the wish +x January, Mr. Msson, in reply to the wish ex pressed that he might again visit our city pressed that he might again visit our city, said:
"I shall not yo to Boston again except as an

That insolent speech was prophetic in a sense not anticipated by the haughty Virginian.

THE STRAM FIRE ENGINE which arrived 1 is week, gives entire satisfaction. The beauty of the thing chiefly lies in its not tiring out, al-though it throws about double the quantity of water in the same time that the best hand gines will do. At the slarm of fire, a match is applied to the fuel already placed and carefully prepared in the fire-place, which has a very powerful draft induced by an air-pump, a team is attached, and by the time it is hauled to the fire, "steam is up, 'and the torrent of water it will then throw, would seem sufficient to queach the fires of Pan lemonium. It has been purchased by the city at a cost of \$3,500.—Mil-

To MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PROFESstonal Gentlemen, and others.
The undersigned is prepared to print Speeches.
Briefs, Famphlets, Reports, or any description of
Book work, and solicits orders.
W. C. SCAMMELL & CO.,
Office corner Indiana avenue
nov 21—tf and Becomd street, third floor.

most derrimental to the puone interests. He preferred bearing the odium so liberally bestowed on him, rather than clear bimself at the expense of the cause in which we were all engaged. The time had arrived when the matter could, without highly to the service, be in quired into; and he was determined that it should be done, and that before long all the documents referred to should be published, and spread before the American people, unless these whose duty it was to do so should in the mean time do him justice. He would state a few facts. On the 3d of June he took command at Chambersburgh. On the 4th he was informed by the General-in-Chief that he considered the addition to his force of a battery of artillery and some regular infantry indispensable. On the 6th of June a letter of instructions was sent him, in which he was told that there must be no reverse; a check or a drawn battle would be a victory to the enemy, filling his heart with joy, his ranks with men, and his megazines with vo untary contributions; and, therefore, to take his measures circumspectly and attempt nothing without a clear prospect of success. This was good instruction and most sensible advice. Good or bad, he was to obey; and he did.

On Friday, the 13th, he was informed that, on the supposition that he would cross the river on the next Monday or Tuesday, Gen. McDowell would be instructed to make a demonstration on Manassas June ion. He was surprised at the order, but promptly obsyed. On the 15th, he reached Hagerstown, and on the 16th two-thirds of his forces had crossed the Potomac. The promised demonstration by Gen. McDowell, in the direction of Manassas Junction, was not made; and to the 16th, just three days after he had been told he was expected to cross, he was telegraphed by the General-in-Chief to send him "stones all the regular troops, horse and foot, and the Rhode Island regiment and battery," and told that he was strong enough without the regulars, and to keep within limits until he could satisfy him that he ought to go beyon

and decidedly against an advance, advocating a direct movement to Shepardstown and Charlestown. All who spoke opposed an advance, and all voted against one. On the same day, he informed the General-in-Chief of the condition of affairs in the valley, and proposed that he should go to Charlestown and occupy Harper's Ferry, and asked to be informed when he would attack Manassas. On the 12th he was directed to go where he had proposed, and informed that Manassas would be attacked on Tuesday the 16th. On the 13th he was telegraphed—"It not strong enough to beat the enemy early next week, make demonstrations so as to detain him in the valley of Winchester." He made the demonstrations, and on the 16th, the day Gen. Scott said he would attack Manassas, he drove the enemy's pickets into his entrenchments at Winchester, and on the 17th, marched to Charlestown. 17th, marched to Charlestown

17th, marched to Charlestown.

On the 13th he telegraphed the General inChief that Johnston was in a position to have
his strength doubled just as he could reach
him, and that he would rather lose the chance
of accomplishing something brilliant than by
hazarding his column, to destroy the fruits of
the campaign by defeat, closing his telegram
thus: "If wrong, let me be instructed." But
no instructions came. This was eight days before the battle of Manasas.

On the seventeenth, General Scott telegraph-

On the seventeenth, General Scott telegraphed: "McDuwell's first day's work has driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court-House. To morrow the Junction will probably be car-

ried."
With this information he was happy, Johnston had been detained the appointed time, and the work of General Patterson's column had been

On the eighteenth, at half-past one in the On the eighteenth, at half-past one in the morning, he telegraphed General Scott the condition of the enemy's force and his own, referring to his letter of the sixteenth for full information, and closed the dispatch by asking, "Shall I attack!" This was plain English, and could not be misunderstood, but he received no reply. He expected to be attacked where he was, and if Manassas was not to be attacked he wa-, and if Manassas was not to be attacked in that day, as stated in General Scott's dispatch of the day previous, he ought to have been ordered down forthwith to join in the battle, and the attack delayed until he came. He could have been there on the day that the battle was fought, and his assistance might have produced a different result.

On the twentieth, he heard that Johnston had marched with 35,000 Confederate troops, and a large artillery force, in a southeasterly direction. He immediately telegraphed the information to General Scott, and knew that he received it the same day.

coived it the same day.

In accordance with instructions he came to harper's Ferry on the twenty first, which place he held until relieved.

General Patterson, during the course of his remarks, was repeatedly applauded, and closed amidst repeated cheers.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR

Gen. Patterson's Defenes.

PROGRESS OF SLAVERY
IN THE UNITED STATES BY GEORGE M. TESTON.
Copies of this work are for sale at the publication fice of the National Republican, corner of Sevent The members of the First City Troop, of Phil sdelphis, on Saturday, commemorated the formation of the company in 1774, by a supper at the Continental. Gen. Patterson was present, and, in response to a tosat and three cheers, made a foreible speech, explaining his reasons for not intercepting Gen. Johnston, previous to the battle of Manassas Junction. He returned thanks for the compliment paid him, and for the manner in which it had been received. He said that he was not in the habit of giving reasons for anything he did or did not do, but in the presence of men of so much intelligence as the members of the First City Troop, a part of his command in the short campaign in the Valley of Virginia, he considered it due to them as well as to himself to give a short statement of facts.

and D streets. Bound edition, \$1 per copy. Pamphlet edition, 2 nts per copy.

AT RALLY MEN .- " mily to defend your flower.—Having been authorized by the War De-artment to raise a company to be attached to the flome Guard, to do duty in the District of Columbia mly, I am now ready to receive all good ab men at my rendezvous, on Massachuset's av. nue between Fourth and Fifth streets, (Metropolitat fruck House) Pay, &c., the same as other volun t ers, from \$13 to \$12 per month. Pay to commence as soon as enrolled. As this company off-ra greater inducements than any other heretofore raised, those who wish to join will do well to do so at once, as it fast filling up

Remember the place, on Massachusetts avenue

Having been authorized, by the War Department, to raise and organize a regiment of infantry, to serve in the District of Columbia as of infantry, to serve in the Destrict of Commissions a home guard, persons wishing to raise a did command companies is this regiment will report to the Geocral Recruiting officer, at his headquarters, r.om No. 10, Washington Buildings, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, third story.

18AAC A. PECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1861.

as well as to himself to give a short statement of facts.

During the latter part of July, all August, and part of September, there was no slander against him so gross that it could not be asserted and reiterated with impunity and swallowed with avidity. The gentlemen of the Troop knew how also these slanders were. He had submitted to them in quiet, slibough be had the documents in his possession to prove that he did all that he was ordered to do, and more than any one had a right to expect under the circumstances in which he and his command were placed, and he defied any man, high or low, to out his finger on an order disobeyed.

The gentlemen of the troop were winesses of what was done, and he asserted what they knew to be true, that the column was well conducted. There was not a false step made, nor a blunder committed. The skirmishers were always in front, and the flanks well protected. They were caught in no trap, and feel into no ambuscade. They repeatedly offered the enemy battle, and when they accepted it they be at them. There was no defeat and no retreat with its column. 87 Company A, United States Engi--Fifty inte ligent and able-bodied men wil them. Here was being column.

It might be asked, "Why have you not made this statement sooner?" Because the publication of the documents sooner would have been most detrimental to the public interests. He have been most detrimental to the public interests. s calleted to fill this Company to the maximum xed by law, 150 mes Inquire at No 944 G stree Pay from \$11 to \$44 per month, besides food an

AT The Union Prayer Meeting will be holden, every day this week, in the English I u theran Church, corter of Eleventh and H streets to commence at half-past four o'clock. To be sen inued one hour only

BROADSWORD EXERCISES THE VOLUNTEER MADE EQUAL TO THE VETERIA In this Mauly, Graceful, and Invigorating exerci-

Which Expands the (hest, And gives AGILITY to the figure in a mann which some but the practiced Swordsman care

A CLASS

FRANKLIN HALL Corner of Ninth and D Street Gentlemen desirous of receiving a course of incruction will please to apply, personally, at the above address, between 12 and 2 P. al., daily, dunday, excepted

PASSENGER TRAINS TO AND FROM

Winter Schedule. SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

On and af er MONDAY, November 18, 1861 th

On and af er MONDAY, November 18, 1861 the Passenger Truins between Washington and Baitimors will run as inflowe:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Morning Extress leave Washington 6 10 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 7.65 a. m.; Philadelphia 12.60 p. m. New York op m.; Harrisburg 1.15 p. m. Morning Accommodation leave Washington at 7.40 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore.

New Jork Mail Train leave Washington at 11 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 24 to p. m.; Allimore 18 and 18 p. m.; New York Mail Train leave Washington at 11 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 24 to p. m.; Thiladelphia 5 g. p. m.; New York 4 Baltimore 4 55 p. m.; Harrisburg 9.30 p. m.; Philadelphia 10 65 p. m. Evening Express leave Washington 5 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4 55 p. m.; Thiladelphia 10.50 p. m. Evening Express leave Washington 5 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 8 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.50 p. m.; Row York 4 a. m.; Harrisburg 1 a. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 p. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 p. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 p. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 p. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 p. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 p. m.; Baltimore 2.50 p. m. Philadelphia 10.50 p. h. e. ave New York at 6 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.50 p.

eave New York at 6 p. m : Philadelphia 10.50 p Buttimore 4 20 a. m. Arrive at Washington

Loave New York at 11 p. m; Philadelphia 3.30 a.; Bastimore 7.36 a. m. Arrive at Washington 9.20 a. m. nodation Trains leave Baltimore at 0 a. m for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m

2.70 a. m.

Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 9 a. m and 5 p. m for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 7.40 a. m. and 3.65 p. m. and Baltimore at 7.35 a. m. and 3.65 p. m. and Baltimore at 7.35 a. m. and 3.65 p. m. and 6.65 p. m. and 6.7 Annypolis at the Juntion.

Frairs leave Ancapolis for Baltimore and Washington at 6.50 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

P. s. enger Trains I avaing Washington at 6.10 a. m.

1' a. m. and 5 p. m., will at p. only at Annapolis Junction and Washington (Relay) Junction and Washington (Relay) Junction.

Was Parsengers must take the Accommission Trains ones.

Pains will I ave Washington and Baltimor

J. T. ENGLAND, agent, Cameles Station, Baltimore.
G. F. GILBERF, Agent, at Washington.

GREAT AUCTION BALE FURNITURE:

S. S. STEVENS & SONS, Marble Building, No. 34 Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The large and very choice stock of Cabinet Furniture contained in the Five Story Marble Building of S S. STEVENS & SON3, No. 3t Hanover street, will be effered at public aucion, on TUESDAY Morning, November 26, at 10 o'clock.

The stock comprises a very extensive variety of superior Baltimore made Furniture bo h high and low priced, and is one of the large-st and best stocks ever offered at public auction is the month. Rosewood, Mahogany an it walnut Chamber Sets, chaborately carved. Also, a great a scortment of lower prior Chamber Furniture, and several Cottage Sets. Very rich Dining Room Furniture, Parlor Bets and Hall Furniture.

Also, a fine assortment of Cane and Wood Seat Clairs, Kitchen Furniture, Looking Glasses, Mattresses, Fillows, Bed Comforts, and every article usually found in a first class retail furniture store.

retail furniture store.

A large lot of Camp Furniture will also be added; Stools, Taoles, Chairs, rortable Camp Beds, and many articles to which the Soldiers' attention should be directed.

I he goeds can be examined previous to the day of sale

ale ale Terms cash, in bankable money.
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AGENOY Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

All Insurance attended to with promptness, at th JOHN RIGGLES,

DAVID JAYNE, M. D., President. JNO. M. WHITALL, Vice P. erident. SAMUEL S. MOON, Secretary.

Lost-From Sixth and Louisians avenue nue to Fourth street up Fourth to G, down G to New Jersey avenue, a Biu-Mosocco Pocket-cuse of Surgical instruments. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to Dr. A. J. BORLAND, Cor Mass avenue and Sixth street

DERBONAL .- My son, Clarence Augus

DERISONAL.—My soon, Clareace a unit washington, since Norember 6th He is elever years of age, light complexion, slightly freckled speaks bo h Eng ish and German; and is a musiciar any information, string where he may be found with be thankfully received at the affice of the Normal Republicant. JOHN W. WINDERS nov 21—1w Fife Major, Fifth Wis. Reg. Vol.

FOR RENT-Three Large story, each one indicate by twenty six feet, on Seventh street between D and E, one door below Odd Fellows Hall near the Avenue-the best location in the city for merchandling or exhibitions. Apply to if THORN, FOR RENT-Three Large Store Rooms

ff THOM nov 21-3t*

AMUSEMENTS.

T ENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.
The Public are respectfully informed that
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, calebrated Cantarine, whose great success in Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, has placed her in the front rank of liv-Concert Singers will give her

SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST Grand Operatic Concert
On THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21st,
t the building formerly known as
THE TENTH STERET BAPTIST CHURCH,

turen Kand Pst, within one square of Penn, awa The following celebrated artists will appear: Mis PATT, WhockPer A CONCH. Nic SCOLA, St. OENTIWERT, HENRY SANDEMON, T. SCHREINBE.

PROGRAMME. Part. I.

1. Duette Belsario-Sig. Scota & Sig. Centimert.

2. Amon file, Prophet.—Hime intrakonch.

3. Pantais Traviria, Verdi.—by B. Sanderson.

4. Bellero, Mollian Verper., Verdi.—him C. Patti.

5. Duetto Norma.—Miss Patti and Mone Strakonch.

6. Outto Norma.—Miss Patti and Mone Strakonch.

6. Soi a Plune, Ballo in Monhera.—H. Sanderson.

7. Cuvitina.—Barber of Revilla.—Sig. Centemeri.

7. Cavation—Barber of Revilla—Sig Centemeri.

8. Within a mile of Edinbore—M'ine Strakosch.

9. Soldier's Farewell—Sig Centimeri.

10. Roudo—Sonambula, Bellini—Miss C. Patti.

11. Fautasia on American Airs, perfo med on the Organ by Theodore Schreiner.

12. Quartette from Martha, Flotow—Miss Patti,...

M'me Strakosch, Sig. Scola, and Centemerii.

13. Fantasia Zampa—H. Sanderson.

14. Star Spangled Banner—by the entire dompany.

CANTERBURY HALL, CANTERBURY HALL, CANTERBURY HALL, CANTERBURY HALL, (Formerly the Washington Assembly Rooms,) ulsiana avenue, near corner of Sixth street, in the rear of the National and Brown's Hotels.

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OPEN EVERY NIGHT!

With the first talent in America

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

FRANK BROWER!

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The chief impersonator of the Happy Darkey for the last fifteen years. The originator of the style of delineation known as the Philadelphia Nigger. Who does not inesember bim in connection with the sable lights, Jem Sanford, Eph. Horn, Luke West, and others—his own name standing first in popular estimation.

MR. WILLIAM WRAY,
The Man who can do everything.
TO-NIGHT,

DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
HE WOULD BE A BRIGNOLI,
And entire change of songs, Dance, &p.,&c.
ADMISSION—P's quet, \$5 cents; Parterre, 18 cents.
Boors open at 7, commence at 7% o'clock.
The first of Percival's Nationes, for Families and
Children, will begin next saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Upon this cension, the saloons are entirely closed.

nov 18.

NATIONAL CIRCUST

m King.....Lasee and Manager
Scott......Associate Manager THIRD WEEK of the Successful Beason.

First appearance of the Great ELLA ZOYARA, TOM KING,

Ladies and family parties will please not forget the MATINER ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON THEATRE THIS EVENING, Thursday, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

OF THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR, HERRMANN.

The Manager respectfully calls the attention of the public to the appearance is Washington of MONSIEUR HERRMANN, Who is universally recognized as the greatest living PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

And where performances at the principal operations in Europe have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line.

The performances of HERRMANN gro entirely original and novel, the distinguishing feature being the

ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS, All effects being spiely produced? EXTRAORDINARY MANUAL SKILL. The Programme will comprise
TWELVE PIECES, IN TWO PARTS,
Incading the celebrated
DOUBLE VUE,
RUM,

HERRMANN and his brother ALEXANDER. During the intervals of Herrmann's Programme

ONCERT

BY THE

FULL ORCHESTRA.

Private Bexes, 810; Orchestra Chairs, \$1.50; Dress
(lirole, \$1; Parterre, \$1; Parquet, 50 cents.

ihe sale of seats wil commence this morning, at
the Box Office of the Theatre.

ODD FELLOWS' DALLI EXTRA ATTRACTION-TWO NEW STARS WILLIAM BATCHLOR,
The beautiful Ballad Singer.

PROF. JOHN RITTER,
The great Violinist.
Twelfth Week of the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND.

Sixteen Star Performers. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT Look out for Michard III. Look out for Michard III.

25 cents.

Doors open at 7 c'clock, commencing at 8 c'clock.

oct 31 - 5t Dr. G. FORD, Agent.

POR SALE OR HIRE.—Horses and Wag-ons for Sale or Hire at 415 Touth street, between G and H.—Wt.—G. A. ARMS. nov 19—1wt

COPYING. or WRITING OF ANY KIND.
Is desired by a good perman, accusioned to
correspondence, and who is also acquainted with
accounts. Address OMBGA, through the Pust
Office.

N First School District give notice that a Night School will be opened in the school house corner of and Fourtrenth streets, on TUESDAY EVEN. ING. November 19th, and continue during the Winter months.

Winter months
Tickets of admission will be furnished free of
charge, upon application to either of the Trustees
of the district.

\$15 BEWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, on large, well triamed, dark bay HORSE, 16 hands high, and branded U. S. on t. e ien fore shoulder. Has acratcher on the left hind leg. He had on a bras bound cavalry saddle and other cavalry accourtements. Any information leading to the recovery of the above property with be received and rewarded by oalling at house No 396 Niuth street, corner of I, from which place the horse was missed.

the Carter of Seventeenth street and P n sylvania avenue, a small Black Ferrier DOG, smooth hair. Had on a colar, with the name D B. BIRNEY. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at 26 Seventh street, between M and M. nov 18-81.